PHASE 3 SUMMARY OF MRID 00094001:

SKIN SENSITIZATION IN THE GUINEA PIG

STUDY # 6963B

FLUMETRALIN

GUIDELINE REFERENCE:

81-6 DERMAL SENSITIZATION

SUMMARY PREPARED BY:

JACQUELINE GILLIS, Ph.D.

MERRILL TISDEL

14 SEPTEMBER 1990

ORIGINAL STUDY PREPARED BY:

FOOD AND DRUG RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.

WAVERLY, NEW YORK

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STATEMENT OF NO DATA CONFIDENTIALITY CLAIMS

No claim of confidentiality is made for any information contained in this study on the basis of its falling within the scope of FIFRA §10(d)(1)(A), (B), or (C).

Company: CIBA-GEIGY Corporation (Typed Name)

Company Agent: Thomas Parshley (Typed Name)

Title: Senior Reg. Specialist

Signature: _____ Date: _____

These data are the property of the Agricultural Division of CIBA-GEIGY Corporation, and as such, are considered to be confidential for all purposes other than compliance with FIFRA §10. Submission of these data in compliance with FIFRA does not constitute a waiver of any right to confidentiality which may exist under any other statute or in any other country.

Certification of Availability of Raw Data

I hereby certify that the submitter possesses or has access to the raw data used in or generated by the study summarized in this document.

Submitter's Representative:

Signature/Date: Merrill Tisdel 10.15.90

Typed Name: Merrill Tisdel

Title: Toxicologist

Certification of Accuracy of Summary and Adequacy of the Study

I certify, in compliance with FIFRA section 4(e)(1)(A), that this summary accurately represents the data presented in the report(s) of this study cited by MRID, and that this study fully satisfies all pertinent requirements of the OPP Guideline it addresses.

Submitter's Representative:

Signature/Date: Merrill Tisdel 10.15.90

Typed Name: Merrill Tisdel

Title: Toxicologist

R406MT0628MG

FDRL Study No. 6818A

Guinea Pig Sensitization Study
of CGA-41065 Technical: FL810009

GLP Compliance Statement

I hereby certify that this study was performed in compliance with regulations for Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) as described by FDA (21 CFR Part 58) and although completed and reported prior to promulgation of the EPA GLP, essentially in compliance with EPA (40 CFR Part 160).

James Laveglia, Ph.D., President
for Study Director

9/6/90
Date

This study does not meet the requirements for 40 CFR Part 160 since it was conducted prior to the issuance of the EPA Good Laboratory Practice Standards. It was conducted according to the FDA Good Laboratory Practice Standards as indicated above.

Submitter/Sponsor of Study:

Merrill Tisdel
Agricultural Division
CIBA-GEIGY Corporation
Greensboro, North Carolina

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Subdivision F
Guideline Ref. No. 81-6
December 24, 1989

81-6 Dermal Sensitization in the Guinea Pig

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

Does your study meet the following acceptance criteria?

1. Y — Technical form of the active ingredient tested. (for reregistration only)
2. N — Study not required if material is corrosive or has a pH of ≤ 2 or ≥ 11.5.
3. Y — One of the following methods is utilized:
   - ___ Freund's complete adjuvant test
   - ___ Guinea pig maximization test
   - ___ Split adjuvant technique
   - Y Buehler test
   - ___ Open epicutaneous test
   - ___ Mauer optimization test
   - ___ Footpad technique in guinea pig
   - ___ Other test accepted by OECD (specify)_____
4. Y — Complete description of test
5.* Y — Reference for test.
6. Y — Test followed essentially as described in reference document.
7.* Y — Positive control included.

Criteria marked with a * are supplemental and may not be required for every study.

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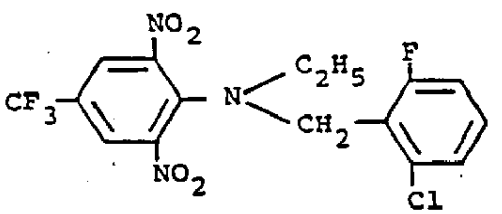
IDENTIFICATION OF TEST MATERIAL

Chemical Name

CAS Name:	N-(2-Chloro-6-fluorobenzyl)-N-ethyl-α,α,α,-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-p-toluidine or 2-Chloro-N-[2,6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-N-ethyl-6-fluorobenzenemethanamine
Common Name:	Flumetralin
Trade Name:	Prime +®
CIBA-GEIGY Code Number:	CGA-41065
CAS Registry Number:	62924-70-3
EPA Shaughnessy Number:	Unknown

Chemical Structure:



Percent Active Ingredient

92% minimum

Flumetralin: 81-6: Dermal Sensitization in the Guinea Pig

1. The test article was Flumetralin (CGA-41065) Technical, a bright orange crystalline substance, FL-810009, purity 96.4%.

2. The test material is not corrosive, does not have a pH less than 2.0 or greater than 11.5, and does not have a dermal LD_{50} less than 200 mg/kg.

3. The method utilized was a modification of the Buehler test.

4. There were ten male Hartley-derived albino guinea pigs in the test group and ten guinea pigs in the positive control group. Animals in the test group were treated with a 10% suspension of Flumetralin Technical in mineral oil. Animals in the positive control group were treated with a 0.05% solution of 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (DNCB) in ethanol.

   The day before the first treatment, the left flank area of each animal was shaved. For each treatment, 0.5 ml of the test article or positive material were contained on 2 cm square gauze patches. The patches were applied to the shaved flank of the animal and occluded with tape, plastic wrap, a protective cloth wrap, and a stockinette sleeve held in place with masking tape. The wrapping and patches were removed six hours after application and any remaining material was carefully wiped off with clean gauze. The animals were treated three times a week on alternate days, at rotating sites, for a total of ten treatments. Dermal irritation scores (Draize) were recorded 24 and 48 hours after each treatment.

   Following the tenth application, the animals were maintained in an untreated rest phase for 14 days. For the challenge phase, the right flank area of each animal was shaved. The test group was treated with 0.5 ml of 10% Flumetralin Technical in mineral oil and 0.5 ml of mineral oil alone at separate sites. The positive control group was treated with 0.5 ml of 0.05% DNCB in acetone and 0.5 ml of acetone alone at separate sites. Application was the same as in the induction phase, except that the materials were applied for 24 hours. Dermal irritation scores (Draize) were recorded at 24 and 48 hours.

   Dermal irritation scores were analyzed by the method of Chung and Giles (1977). The challenge application produced a very slight sensitizing reaction in the test group and a strong sensitizing reaction in the positive control group.

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5. Buehler, E. V., and Griffith, F. (1975). Experimental skin sensitization in the guinea pig and man. In H. I. Maibach (Ed.), Animal models in dermatology. Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone, pp. 56-66.

6. The protocol followed was essentially the same as that described in the reference in Item 5.

7. The positive control material was 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (DNCB).

8. There were no changes from the Acceptance Criteria in this study.

GILLIS:R506SW0914JG/MT